

Kathlyn Williams, "Movie" Star—
In Rotogravure—
And a picture showing how film thrillers
are made—in tomorrow's
BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

On the first Want Page Sunday as usual
will be found the program of the best
features at St. Louis movies.

WILSON ACCEPTS RENOVATION IN 5000-WORD SPEECH

Declarer Party's Record in
Keeping Promises and in
Enacting Remedial and Re-
form Legislation Entitles
It to a Return to Power.

Tariff Revised on Principle
of Encouraging, Not Re-
pelling, Foreign Trade
and Federal Reserve Act
Has Unchained Business.

Says We Have Served Hu-
manity and Liberty in
Mexico and Observed
Strict Neutrality in Europe
—Great Days Coming for
America.

The full text of President
Wilson's speech of acceptance
will be printed in tomorrow's
Post-Dispatch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—Pres-
ident Wilson formally accepted his re-
nomination here this afternoon with an
address reconquering the legislative record
of the Democratic party, a vigorous de-
fense of his Mexican policy, his dealings
with the European belligerents and an
outline of his view of America's obliga-
tions for the future.

With the members of the nomination
committee, headed by Senator James
grouped about him at Shadow Lawn, the
Summer White House, the President de-
clared the Republican party is "just
the party that cannot meet the new
conditions of a new age" and that the
day of Little Americanism when "meto-
des of protection" and industrial nurs-
ing were the chief study of our pro-
vincial statesmen" is past gone.

"We can no longer indulge our tra-
ditional provincialism," said the Pres-
ident. "We are to play a leading part
in the world drama whether we wish it
or not. We shall lend, not borrow, act
for ourselves, not imitate or follow;
organize and initiate, not peep about
merely to see where we may get in."

The Republican party, the President
declared, was put out of office because
of its moral failure, its subserviency to
special interests and its neglect of vital
interests of agriculture and labor. After
reciting the achievements of the de-
last four years.

The tariff has been revised, he de-
clared, on the principle not of repelling
foreign trade, but of encouraging it. He
cited the Tariff Board, the Trade Com-
mission and the workings of the Federal
reserve act as proof of the intelligent
way in which the business needs of
the country have been met. He spoke
also of the measures for re-creation of
the merchant marine, and the pending
reorganization of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission.

The Federal Reserve and Rural Credits
act, the President said, have given the
farmers the standing of other business
men in the financial market, and the ware-
housemen have standardized farm prod-
ucts as a basis for credit.

Labor No Longer Merely Commodity.
"The workmen of America," the
President said, "have been given a ver-
itable emancipation, by the legal recogni-
tion of a man's labor as part of his
life, and not as a mere marketable com-
modity; by exempting labor organiza-
tions from the processes of the courts
which treated their members like frac-
tional parts of mobs, and not like ac-
cessible and responsible individuals." He
mentioned acts of industrial legislation
including the child labor act, signed by
him Friday. The income tax, Alaskan
development measures, and national rail-
way building were other acts
mentioned. "National defense," he said,
has been provided for "a scale never
before seriously proposed upon the re-
sponsibility of an entire political party."

"What other party has understood the
task so well and executed it so intelligently
and energetically?" he asked. "What
other party has attempted it at all? The
Republican leaders apparently know of
no means of assisting business but pro-
tection. How to stimulate it and put it
upon a new footing of energy and enter-
prise they have not suggested."

At the conclusion of his review of the
party record the President declared:

Party's Platform Promises Kept.
"This extraordinary record must sound
like a platform, a list of sanguine promises;
but it is not. It is a record of
promises made four years ago and now
actually redeemed in constructive legis-
lation." Later he said: "We have in
four years come very near to carrying
out the platform of the Progressive
party as far as our own; for we are
also progressive."

He added that "it ought to be very
plainly stated" that the interests to
which the Republican party had catered
had aided the administration's progressive
program at every step, and that the
same interests are now "praying for a
reaction—for the restoration of their
old friends to power before it is too
late to recover what they have lost."

The President then turned to foreign
affairs. He said that, where the
rights of Americans had become in-
volved in foreign conflicts, the principle
followed was that property rights can
be vindicated by claims for damages.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service

VOL. 69. NO. 14.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916—10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

**NIGHT
EDITION**
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

WARMER NEXT WEEK,
COOLER AFTER WEDNESDAY

THE TEMPERATURES.

5 a. m. 65 9 a. m. 69
6 a. m. 64 10 a. m. 70
7 a. m. 62 11 a. m. 75
Humidity at 7 a. m. today, 99 per
cent.

**CONGRESS IS
PUTTING AN
EMBARGO ON
THAT STRIKE**

Slightly higher temperatures the
first part of next week are predicted
in the official Government forecast from Wash-
ington today.

While there is no
indication of extreme heat weather,
the forecast says that temperatures will
be above the average for this season
in the Mississippi Valley, and
will be followed after Wednesday
by cooler weather.

The prediction is
for general fair
weather, except
to widely scat-
tered showers on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Official forecast for St. Louis and
vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow;
not much change in temperature.

Missouri: Partly cloudy tonight and to-
morrow; not much change in temperature.

Illinois: Fair tonight and probably to-
morrow; somewhat warmer in north portion
tomorrow.

**4 BUSINESS MEN START ON
100-MILE WALK ON 2 WAGERS**

Negro Rubber in Automobile to Accom-
pany Party on Their Way to Cooper Hill, Mo.

On two wagers of \$300 to \$500, four St.
Louis business men are attempting a
100-mile walk into the Ozarks. Anton C.
Stuever, wealthy brewer, offered the odds
and the four who are hiking are Ben Brinkman, vice president of the
Lafayette Bank and recently elected
treasurer of the Finance Committee of
the Democratic State Committee; Oscar
Herkert of the Herkert & Meisel Trunk
Co.; Patrick H. O'Brien of the Thom-
asson-O'Brien Dental Manufacturing
Co., and Walter Boehmer, an insurance
broker.

At 4 o'clock this morning they
started from Forest Park Highlands to
walk to Cooper Hill, Osage County, Mo.,
where Stuever has a country home on the
Gasconade River.

Two weeks ago Stuever left Brinkman
and Herkert each that they could not
walk the 100 miles in 3½ days. So
the other two have been added to
the party. All have "gone on the water
wagon," and have been taking practice
walks each morning.

A negro rubber from a Turkish bath
will be taken in an automobile which
will accompany the walkers. They ex-
pect to reach Cooper Hill by Monday
night.

**NEIGHBOR LETS WATER RUN,
WOMAN SAYS SHE HAS NONE**

Flat Dweller to Be Summoned to Po-
lice Court Because She Inter-
feres With Supply.

Mrs. Max Feldman of 1284 Albert
avenue complained to Associate City
Counselor Sader today that she has
had no water in her flat since Aug. 21
because Mrs. William W. Knapp, who
lives downstairs, lets it run all the time.

The Feldmans and the Knapps are not
friends. Mrs. Feldman went to the
police three times, but Mrs. Knapp,
when she told the police and said she was paying
for the water and she would let it run
as long as she liked. Mrs. Feldman
went to the Water Department and was
told that the only thing they could do
was to turn the water off, which would
not have helped Mrs. Feldman any.

Sader says he will issue a summons
against Mrs. Knapp, charging her with
disturbing the peace. A summons was
issued a few days ago against Mrs.
Knapp's husband. The case against him
has not been disposed of.

Vassar College Opening Put Off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—
Vassar College's opening has been post-
poned two weeks because of the infantile
paralysis epidemic. Recitations will be
begun Oct. 4 and Oct. 2 and 3 will be
registration days.

**In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch**

Verdict After Six Months' Bom-
bardment—

A remarkable photograph made
from an aeroplane shows
the fire-swept and shell-
riven city as it looks today. It
is strikingly reproduced in the
ROTGRAVURE SECTION.

Boy Hero of the Jutland

Thrilling story of the 16-year-
old British lad who stuck to his
gun through the North Sea bat-
tles, fought his way to death
and whose heroism was the sub-
ject of high encomium in
Admiral Beatty's report of the
battle.

The candidate said that while he
appreciated the fact that he was the
guest of a non-partisan gathering, he
could not be frank unless he stated
that we must have a faithful, scien-
tific and honest application of the
protective tariff to American indus-
tries.

Judge Hughes arrived this morning at
8:30 o'clock. The first thing he did
was to walk at being shot up in a
busine

ssing en route to the Hotel Jefferson.
The second was to tell Mayor Kiel after a walk at Twentieth street,
that he had a great town here.

The Burlington train which brought
the Hughes party from Kansas City was
due at 8 o'clock. At that hour there
were only a few persons in the midway
station, but the train was 55 minutes late.
Meantime the suburban

trains came in and most of the com-
muters tarried to have a look at Mr.
Hughes. When the train backed in there
was a crowd of several hundred gather-
ed in the midway, where he emerged
through the gates.

Kitchener's Mob.

First installment of a remarkable
book, telling the story of
England's present great
army of 4,000,000 men was
created from the rawest of
material. The writer is one of
the "mob." JAMES NORMAN
HALL.

**The True Story of the Battle of the
Marne.**

Frank H. Simonds, for the first
time, tells the story of
how near this great allied
victory came to being a disas-
ter. Mr. Simonds, a lawyer, at
the entire battlefield and his
information was gathered from
men who fought there.

Order Your Copy Today.

HUGHES SPEAKS TO 1200 MEN AT B. M. L. LUNCHEON

Nominee's Address Nonpolitical,
Except for Declaration for
Protective Tariff.

FAVORS SPECIFIC LAWS

Asserts Business Is Entitled to
Know What It Can Do and
What It Cannot Do.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican
candidate for President, delivered a
speech on business efficiency and co-
operation to a crowd of about 1200
professional men in the Missouri Ath-
letic Association's dining room at noon
today. He was the guest of the
Business Men's League, and his talk,
except for a reference to a protective
tariff, which he strongly advocated,
was along non-political lines, but
consisted largely in a rephrasing
of utterances from his political
speeches on the subjects of efficiency
and co-operation.

Judge Hughes will deliver politi-
cal speech at the Coliseum at 8 p. m.

The presidential candidate was
greeted far and wide and warmly by
the business men of St. Louis, including
both Democrats and Republicans, as
he was either at a banquet, given
to him by the business Republicans
of Kansas City last night, or at his
political meeting in Convention Hall. A Post-Dispatch reporter was at these
three meetings.

He entered the dining room of the
Missouri Athletic Association at 12:30 p. m., and began
speaking at 1:15 p. m. He spoke
more than half an hour.

Pleased by Welcome Here.

The nominee said he was deeply
touched by the greeting of the St. Louis
business men, who had laid aside their
political affiliations to extend a welcome.
He said that he had a particular pleasure in coming to Missouri,
where the people wanted to be shown.
He was particularly pleased in the problems of
business men, he said, having been all
his life a close associate and adviser of
business men. The problems which
will confront the country in the immediate
future are peculiarly economic
problems, in which all business men
should be interested.

He briefly reviewed the progress of
the country from 1850 to the present,
and said that after the indestructibility of
the Union had been established by the
Civil War, there had been great
progress and some abuses, which have
been corrected. He had done his share of
the surgery necessary to remove
some of the cancerous growth in the
business world, and to establish the
principle that public interest must always
be supreme to private interest.

It was now necessary, after having
corrected the abuses, to go ahead and
make an avenue for legitimate
industry and business achievement in every
direction, he said. In doing this, he
said that we must always maintain
reason and justice, and never surrender
principle to force.

Favors Specific Legislation.

The legislation of the future must be
in more specific terms, he asserted, for
business men are entitled to know exactly
what they can do and cannot do.

The vague generalities of legislation
must be eradicated, as legislation of
that character does not meet the demands
of the business community. He said he
proposed legislation so specific that no confusion could result from it.

The two watchwords of the future
are co-operation and efficiency, he
said. This country must co-operate to
make itself efficient to meet the se-
vere trade conditions that will result
from the European war, after peace
is made.

Judge Hughes declared that class antag-
onisms must not exist in this country,
and that some way must be found to
prevent them. Labor and capital are
only two phases of the industry of the
country, he said, and they must be
brought to an understanding of each
other, if the ideals of American inde-
pendence are to endure.

The candidate said that while he
appreciated the fact that he was the
guest of a non-partisan gathering, he
could not be frank unless he stated
that we must have a faithful, scien-
tific and honest application of the
protective tariff to American indus-
tries.

Judge Hughes arrived this morning at
8:30 o'clock. The first thing he did
was to walk at being shot up in a
busine

ssing en route to the Hotel Jefferson.
The second was to tell Mayor Kiel after a walk at Twentieth street,
that he had a great town here.

The Burlington train which brought
the Hughes party from Kansas City was
due at 8 o'clock. At that hour there
were only a few persons in the midway
station, but the train was 55 minutes late.
Meantime the suburban

trains came in and most of the com-
muters tarried to have a look at Mr.
Hughes. When the train backed in there
was a crowd of several hundred gather-
ed in the midway, where he emerged
through the gates.

Kitchener's Mob.

First installment of a remarkable
book, telling the story of
England's present great
army of 4,000,000 men was
created from the rawest of
material. The writer is one of
the "mob." JAMES NORMAN
HALL.

**The True Story of the Battle of the
Marne.**

Frank H. Simonds, for the first
time, tells the story of
how near this great allied
victory came to being a disas-
ter. Mr. Simonds, a lawyer, at
the entire battlefield and his
information was gathered from
men who fought there.

Order Your Copy Today.

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

Republican Nominee and His Wife as They Appeared on Their Arrival in St. Louis



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

SHIPMENTS REFUSED BY OWNERS OF DEUTSCHLAND

EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSED IN HOUSE; VOTE 239 TO 56

Seventy Republicans Vote for Measure; Meeker of St. Louis is Against It.

LONG DEBATE IN SENATE

House Bill, Which Does Not Carry Wage-Fixing Clause, Taken as Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Adamson bill which was passed by the House last night by a vote of 239 to 56 and is up in the Senate today, is the same measure, which the brotherhood leaders officially declared would constitute a "satisfactory settlement" and prevent the walkout strike. Amendments, added to conform to a draft framed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, would have the effect, Jan. 1 instead of Dec. 1, of exempting railroads less than 100 miles long and electric street and interurban lines. Briefly, it provides:

That eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the standard for reckoning compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after Jan. 1, 1917.

That a commission of three appointed by President Wilson shall investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard from six to nine months and then report to Congress, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation or for 90 days thereafter, and overtime to be paid at a pro rata rate.

Weekend Votes Against Bill.

It was after a day of hot debate that the House, in the end, under special rules brought in, voted the bill. Leader Mann objected to its consideration. Less than half of the Republicans followed their floor leader in the opposition, and when the final vote came 70 of them lined up with the majority while only 56 voted against the measure.

Both the Democrats, Representatives Steele of Pennsylvania and Black of Texas, stood out against the bill, and Representative London of New York, the only Socialist, voted for it. Representative Meeker of St. Louis, Republicans, voted against it.

When the Senate reconvened at 8 p.m. the House legislation was there awaiting action, came in Congress. I am not criticizing the Senate, I think he ought to have come. He recommended a program which was perfectly understandable. He may have been courageous. I am not inclined to rob him of the credit but he must remember that one of the propositions of the President pleased the brotherhoods and the other pleased the railroads.

Taking up the bill in detail Senator Cummins said the first provision in it meant nothing for the trainmen so far as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

In the House all the amendments except those proposed by the party leaders were rejected. One of the Representatives Clark of Florida to extend the operation of the eight-hour law to all employees of railroads was defeated 120 to 81. After Clark had vehemently declared he would surrender his seat in Congress rather than stultify himself by voting for the bill without the change, Clark did not answer when the roll was called for the final vote.

Representative Cannon told the House he believed he could have voted for the President's whole program as recommended to Congress, "but," he added, "the President, as he always has in the conduct of the country's affairs, wobbled and wavered when he had real questions before him. Bold as he was in asserting his views before Congress a day or two ago, he now backs water, as shown from his then program, and now urges Congress to pass a bill which leaves out most of the essential things which he then proposed."

Representative Adamson of Georgia, author of the bill, admitted it was hasty legislation to meet an emergency. "We now put in the eight-hour law," he said, "and provide for preserving the status quo until the commission can investigate the dispute between the two classes of our servants. Afterward, we will make complete and adequate regulation, taking care of the interests of both classes and doing justice to the people."

While the brotherhood heads carefully refrained from expressing publicly any opinion of the Underwood wage-fixing amendment, it is known that they strongly oppose it, and are confident that it will never become law. Representative Adamson said that if a conference became necessary the House conferees would agree to the Underwood amendment and the Senate would be forced in the end to accept his bill unchanged.

Senate Debate at Day Session.

In opening the Senate debate yesterday Senator Newlands said:

"Regarding important legislation to prevent future labor crises," said Senator Newlands, "the committee could not report today. We think it will be reported in the future remains for the committee to determine. The answer is true size of the suggestion for a bill authorizing the President to operate trains in time of necessity for military purposes."

Senator Cummins asked if the provision imposing a penalty for obstructing the movement of the mail would apply merely to physical obstructions or would affect employees who refused to move trains. Senator Newlands said the point had not been considered; that the purpose was to keep the roads open. Senator Cummins suggested that it might be construed to deny to a mail the right

Railway Brotherhood Chiefs Who Are Expected to Call Off Strike With Enactment of 8-Hour Law Today



Left to right: A. B. Garretson, president of railway conductors; W. S. Stone, grand chief of engineers; W. S. Carter, president of firemen and enginemen; W. G. Lee, president of railway trainmen.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

of coercing Congress in the slightest possible degree."

Senator Borah interrupted to deny that the Senate had any freedom of action in the matter. "I say," he asserted, "that we are threatened with national calamity and that giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix the wages of railroad employees, that was suggested by President Wilson. He insisted that one would deprive the worker of his right to contract for his own pay and subject him to 'involuntary servitude' and the other render him liable to imprisonment for some slight offense. Senator Newlands said the two provisions had been inserted without suggestion by the President.

"I do not defend their declaration of a strike," said Senator Cummins in reply, "and they must take the consequences of that. I think they should have postponed that until a fair investigation could be made. They chose not to do so but they have not asked Congress for legislation. They have not attempted to direct this legislation.

Condensed Order for Strike.

"I leave it to my Democratic friends to eulogize what they believe to be the President's courage. At any rate he made a proposal; the railroad men accepted it, and the railroads rejected it. Then the brotherhoods, I think unwise, sent out the order for the strike, which I think has strucken or ganized labor the most serious blow it ever received.

"But the President, having failed in his efforts, came to Congress. I am not criticizing him for that. I think he ought to have come. He recommended a program which was perfectly understandable. He may have been courageous. I am not inclined to rob him of the credit but he must remember that one of the propositions of the President pleased the brotherhoods and the other pleased the railroads."

Taking up the bill in detail Senator Cummins said the first provision in it meant nothing for the trainmen so far as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

In the House all the amendments except those proposed by the party leaders were rejected. One of the Representatives Clark of Florida to extend the operation of the eight-hour law to all employees of railroads was defeated 120 to 81.

After the bill was defeated 120 to 81, the House adjourned.

Then Senator Newlands brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

Then Senator Newlands moved to take up the bill sent over from the House. Senator Newlands criticized Congress for not responding to the President's demand for legislation which would serve as a protection against a future labor crisis and declared members feared to face the issue because of the political campaign.

Put Delay Up to Congress.

Senator Thomas also said that Congress and not the President was evading the responsibility of meeting a great emergency in a way to make its action permanent in character.

Senator Cummins said the country was in a bind and he was not prepared to say that Senators should not yield some of their convictions to avert it, although it was impossible for him to believe the problem should be solved in the way proposed. He declared, in his opinion, the amendment of Senator Underwood would absolutely destroy the object of the bill, and he doubted if it would be satisfactory to the brotherhood leaders.

The Iowa Senator said he believed the four brotherhood chiefs were intelligent and patriotic men who would do only what they considered their duty. "I acquit them," he added, "of any motive

whatever."

Wants Permanent Settlement.

In his suggestion for compulsory arbitration, the President was right. If you want to settle this controversy in the interest of only one side, organize labor, pass the eight-hour bill. But there will be no strike no matter what you put in this bill, and why should we say to the public now that we will settle this thing, but in six months you will have to face this danger again. Give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix wages and hours and now such

as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

Then Senator Newlands brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

Then Senator Newlands moved to take up the bill sent over from the House. Senator Newlands criticized Congress for not responding to the President's demand for legislation which would serve as a protection against a future labor crisis and declared members feared to face the issue because of the political campaign.

Put Delay Up to Congress.

Senator Thomas also said that Congress and not the President was evading the responsibility of meeting a great

emergency in a way to make its action permanent in character.

Senator Cummins said the country was in a bind and he was not prepared to say that Senators should not yield some of their convictions to avert it, although it was impossible for him to believe the problem should be solved in the way proposed. He declared, in his opinion, the amendment of Senator Underwood would absolutely destroy the object of the bill, and he doubted if it would be satisfactory to the brotherhood leaders.

The Iowa Senator said he believed the four brotherhood chiefs were intelligent and patriotic men who would do only what they considered their duty. "I acquit them," he added, "of any motive

whatever."

Wants Permanent Settlement.

In his suggestion for compulsory arbitration, the President was right. If you want to settle this controversy in the interest of only one side, organize labor, pass the eight-hour bill. But there

will be no strike no matter what you put in this bill, and why should we say to the public now that we will settle this thing, but in six months you will have to face this danger again. Give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix wages and hours and now such

as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

Then Senator Newlands brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

Then Senator Newlands moved to take up the bill sent over from the House. Senator Newlands criticized Congress for not responding to the President's demand for legislation which would serve as a protection against a future labor crisis and declared members feared to face the issue because of the political campaign.

Put Delay Up to Congress.

Senator Thomas also said that Congress and not the President was evading the responsibility of meeting a great

emergency in a way to make its action permanent in character.

Senator Cummins said the country was in a bind and he was not prepared to say that Senators should not yield some of their convictions to avert it, although it was impossible for him to believe the problem should be solved in the way proposed. He declared, in his opinion, the amendment of Senator Underwood would absolutely destroy the object of the bill, and he doubted if it would be satisfactory to the brotherhood leaders.

The Iowa Senator said he believed the four brotherhood chiefs were intelligent and patriotic men who would do only what they considered their duty. "I acquit them," he added, "of any motive

whatever."

Wants Permanent Settlement.

In his suggestion for compulsory arbitration, the President was right. If you want to settle this controversy in the interest of only one side, organize labor, pass the eight-hour bill. But there

will be no strike no matter what you put in this bill, and why should we say to the public now that we will settle this thing, but in six months you will have to face this danger again. Give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix wages and hours and now such

as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

Then Senator Newlands brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

Then Senator Newlands moved to take up the bill sent over from the House. Senator Newlands criticized Congress for not responding to the President's demand for legislation which would serve as a protection against a future labor crisis and declared members feared to face the issue because of the political campaign.

Put Delay Up to Congress.

Senator Thomas also said that Congress and not the President was evading the responsibility of meeting a great

emergency in a way to make its action permanent in character.

Senator Cummins said the country was in a bind and he was not prepared to say that Senators should not yield some of their convictions to avert it, although it was impossible for him to believe the problem should be solved in the way proposed. He declared, in his opinion, the amendment of Senator Underwood would absolutely destroy the object of the bill, and he doubted if it would be satisfactory to the brotherhood leaders.

The Iowa Senator said he believed the four brotherhood chiefs were intelligent and patriotic men who would do only what they considered their duty. "I acquit them," he added, "of any motive

whatever."

Wants Permanent Settlement.

In his suggestion for compulsory arbitration, the President was right. If you want to settle this controversy in the interest of only one side, organize labor, pass the eight-hour bill. But there

will be no strike no matter what you put in this bill, and why should we say to the public now that we will settle this thing, but in six months you will have to face this danger again. Give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix wages and hours and now such

as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

Then Senator Newlands brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

Then Senator Newlands moved to take up the bill sent over from the House. Senator Newlands criticized Congress for not responding to the President's demand for legislation which would serve as a protection against a future labor crisis and declared members feared to face the issue because of the political campaign.

Put Delay Up to Congress.

Senator Thomas also said that Congress and not the President was evading the responsibility of meeting a great

emergency in a way to make its action permanent in character.

Senator Cummins said the country was in a bind and he was not prepared to say that Senators should not yield some of their convictions to avert it, although it was impossible for him to believe the problem should be solved in the way proposed. He declared, in his opinion, the amendment of Senator Underwood would absolutely destroy the object of the bill, and he doubted if it would be satisfactory to the brotherhood leaders.

The Iowa Senator said he believed the four brotherhood chiefs were intelligent and patriotic men who would do only what they considered their duty. "I acquit them," he added, "of any motive

whatever."

Wants Permanent Settlement.

In his suggestion for compulsory arbitration, the President was right. If you want to settle this controversy in the interest of only one side, organize labor, pass the eight-hour bill. But there

will be no strike no matter what you put in this bill, and why should we say to the public now that we will settle this thing, but in six months you will have to face this danger again. Give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix wages and hours and now such

as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the "brassiest" kind of a gold brick.

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the debate.

Then Senator Newlands brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

TRANSPORTS AND ALLIED FLEET OFF PORT OF ATHENS

**British Observers Believe
Sending of 23 Warships to
Piraeus Shows the Entente
Is Tired of Equivocations.**

**Greek Revolutionists Ask for
Volunteers to Join Allies
and Drive Invader From
Soil.**

**Russians Continue Advance
Toward Lemberg — Aus-
trians Evacuate Important
Town of Hermannstadt.**

ROME, Sept. 2.—Information reached here today that the revolution in Greece is spreading and that martial law has been proclaimed in Athens, Piraeus and several other cities. The uprising is extending in Thessaly and Epirus, which together with Central Macedonia, in which the movement was begun, constitute the northern half of Greece. The condition of King Constantine is reported to be very serious. King Constantine has been in ill health for several months, never having recovered from an operation for pleurisy. A short time ago a second operation was performed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—After two days of telegraphic silence with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution have gained currency, comes the startling news of the arrival of an armada of transports of 23 warships, with seven transports, at Piraeus, the port of Athens, and that the general Greek elections likely would be postponed for a fortnight.

The brevity of the dispatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening and developments are awaited with the greatest curiosity.

The British Foreign Office announces that it has received official confirmation of the reported Greek revolt at Saloniki. The statement adds, however, that the Foreign Office has heard nothing of the reported abdication of King Constantine.

A dispatch from Saloniki dated Wednesday says the committee of national defense organized there has issued a decree by the public urging the population to join the allies in the defense of Macedonia. The eleventh army division, the police and the Liberal party have united their forces. A general mobilization in Macedonia will be declared, says the dispatch.

A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Saloniki dated Friday says that a committee of national defense composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Zimbrakakis and other prominent military men and civilians has been proclaimed as the provisional Government of Macedonia. All the gendarmes and cavalry, says the dispatch, have joined the department. A parade of revolutionary troops under Zimbrakakis took place, after which there was a parade of armed civilians and volunteers wearing the blue and white uniforms of Macedonia hussars.

From fragmentary dispatches reaching London it is deduced by observers that the Greek de facto Government has decided to abandon neutrality and align itself on the side of the entente.

The Times attaches small importance to Wednesday's revolutionary movement at Saloniki, declaring this is overshadowed by the news of the appearance of the entente allied ships off Piraeus.

"This must be taken to indicate," it says, "that the allies are wearied of the equivocations, which so long have prevailed in Athens, and are resolved to avert the intrigues of their enemies."

The correspondent adds that the idea of a separate peace for Bulgaria is opposed by many of the belligerent states. After an audience lasting two hours on Thursday with King Constantine, which gave rise to persistent rumors, Premier Zamis, according to a dispatch filed in Athens yesterday by the correspondent of the French Telegraph Co., said Greece maintained its policy of friendly neutrality toward the entente Powers while awaiting events.

The Greek Government has sent a note to the belligerent Powers, says a dispatch from Athens dated Friday to the Exchange Telegraph Co., asking them "during military operations in Greek territory, as well as in the event of a siege bombardment, to preserve the ancient monuments and other national treasures." As the ancient monuments and treasures of Greece are situated principally in Athens, the note has given rise to some comment in the Greek capital.

RUSSIAN GAINS IN GALICIA CONTINUE

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.—The new Russian offensive in Galicia has resulted in further advances in the direction of Lemberg and farther south, near the Hungarian frontier, the War Office announced today. Violent fighting is under way. The Austrians are resisting desperately, but their counter-attacks, the statement says, have been repulsed everywhere.

**Austrians Repulse Russians on
Orsova Front.**

**BERLIN, Sept. 2, by wireless to Say-
ville.—**Austro-Hungarian troops on the
Bosnian front again repulsed the Russian
army near Orsova, and Hercules
Puskin, on Aug. 31, gave the official
statement issued at Vienna yesterday.

The statement adds that the Transyl-
vanian towns of Nagy-Szeben (Hermann-
stadt) and Seges-Szent-Gyorgy, north of
Kronstadt, already had been evacuated
by the Austro-Hungarians on Wednes-
day.

HUGHES REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS AT KANSAS CITY

**Says He Is Destructive Only to Lay Basis for Con-
structive Work—Only Spontaneous Applause
Comes When Roosevelt Is Mentioned.**

**By a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspond-
ent.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Mis-
souri Republicans who have been so
eagerly awaiting the coming of Charles
E. Hughes, designed their first opportunity
of hearing him present their views.
Hughes made a five-minute speech at a banquet at
the Muehlbach Hotel last night to 80
Republicans, and immediately afterward
spoke to an audience of 8000 in the Con-
vention Hall.

Taking up what he declared to be the
very important issues of the campaign,
Hughes said the Republican party pro-
poses to maintain American rights fear-
lessly and unfailingly, and that these
rights should be respected and main-
tained throughout the world. He said
that it was a serious thing for a nation to
lose its own self-respect to such a de-
gree that it holds its citizenship to be
cheap.

"I greatly regret that the course of the
present administration in connection with Mexico has not been such as to
maintain the ideals set forth in the
platform adopted by the Democratic
party four years ago," he said. "It was
then asserted most solemnly that the
rights of American citizens, both with
respect to their lives and their property,
should go with them throughout the
world, and should be zealously safe-
guarded. That principle, eloquently and
broadly stated, was not maintained. I
deplore that fact. I state it frankly and
candidly because this is a time when the
American people should judge what has
been done and determine whether or not
that is right."

"We had, for example, a clear course
to follow in connection with Mexico. It
was not a question of recognizing or not
recognizing Huerta. The administration
could have decided, and if Huerta
had a stable Government competent
to discharge its international duties it
should receive recognition; that if it did
not have a stable Government capable
of discharging its international duties he
should not receive recognition. That was
the question for the executive judgment to
be exercised according to the principles
of international law."

"Try to Destroy Huerta."

"The administration did not stop with
attempting to recognize Huerta. It at-
tempted to destroy the only Government
that it should be impossible for him
even to be a candidate at his own
fearing; we were intervening; we were
endeavoring to control Mexican politics,
while, at the same time we were
not interfering in the lives and property
of American citizens."

"Now, it is charged," he said, in an
answer to this criticism, "that I am not
constructive and not constructive. Is it not
constructive to maintain American
rights? Is it not constructive to
serve our peace by adequate prepared-
ness? Is it not constructive to apply
the doctrine of a protective tariff? Is it
not constructive to have efficiency in
administration? My friends, we are de-
structive only in order to lay the basis
for the constructive work which we
promise to do for the benefit of the
American people."

He continued to discuss the Mexican
question at great length, and complained
that American citizens had been mas-
sacred in Mexico and their property
destroyed. He also discussed the
seizure of the custom house at Vera
Cruz, and, in effect, charged that we
had been actually at war with Mexico,
when there was a skirmish at Vera
Cruz, in which some American soldiers

were killed and several hundred Mex-
icans slain.

Hughes said that our flag is dishon-
ored in Mexico, and that there is no
contempt so vile that it has not been
put upon us. He added that we do not
cherish any ill will against the people of
Mexico, as they are starving and bleed-
ing, but he complained that we did not
endeavor to supply a government in
place of the one we destroyed, but left
the Mexicans to spill all the blood they
pleased. Our one duty has been clear, he
said, and that is to establish a stable
government in Mexico, and to aid the
Mexicans in every practical and reason-
able way.

For Military Preparedness.

In order to maintain our self-respect,
he said that we must have adequate mili-
tary preparedness. He directed the
administration's program of preparedness
to speak to the army, but ex-
plained no opinion as to whether he re-
garded it as offering a sufficient mea-
sure of preparedness. He disclaimed any
desire for militarism. He asserted that
our naval ships are not fully manned, as
they should be, and that appropriations
for the navy ought not simply to be
large on paper, but that the money
should be honestly and effectively spent.

His previous criticisms of the Wilson
administration with respect to the diplo-
matic service were repeated.

The protective tariff was discussed
by the candidate, who asserted that he proposed to build up American
interests with an honest tariff.

"The doctrine of a tariff for revenue
only which our opponents have es-
tablished is a doctrine which they have
declared for generations, my friends, I
submit in all good nature is not an
American doctrine. It is opposed to our
interests. Even they are beginning to
realize it. They were talking very loudly
four years ago with respect to the
unconstitutionality, as they put it, of a
protective tariff. They are now willing,
but not yet, to be rid of it.

Judge Hughes explained that his re-
quest was for a closed car to take him
from the Coliseum to his hotel after his
speech tonight.

"If I rode in a closed car," he said,
"the people would think I was an inva-
sion."

The open car was of Chief of Detectives
Allender was next in line. Mayor Kiel
escorted Judge and Mrs. Hughes to that.

Chief Allender said there were better
cars there than his, but if Mr. and Mrs.
Hughes would ride in his car he would
be honored.

Owners of some of the better cars
came forward with eager proffers, but
Judge Hughes said: "Let it go. This is
all right."

So he climbed in, Judge and Mrs.
Hughes occupying the back seat. Mayor
Allender a drop-seat and Chief Al-
lender sitting in front with the chauffeur.

Judge Hughes glanced around at the
fruit stands on the west side of Twen-
tieth streets and the Afro-American
boarding houses, the windows of which
were filled with a motley assortment of
human beings in early morning attire,
and turning to Mayor Kiel, he said:
"Mayor, this is a great town."

Mayor admitted that it was. And so the
ride to the hotel was made in an open
car.

When they arrived at the Hotel
Jefferson the entrance was blocked by
two taxicabs, which had to be re-
moved before the party could leave
their car. About 150 persons were
grouped about the entrance and a
fair cheer was given as Judge
Hughes stepped from the car and
made a broad sweep with his dark
gray Fodors hat.

He escorted Mrs. Hughes inside the
hotel, in the lobby of which was the
usual shifting crowd of guests and vis-
itors, who stopped a moment to gaze
curiously at them as they repaired to
the room.

Hughes Calls for Barber.

Shortly after Mr. Hughes went to his
rooms a call was sent down for a barber
and Gus Wunderly of the Jefferson
staff went up with his shears and other
utensils. When he came down he was
too proud to grant an interview, but it
was understood that he did nothing

Hughes Here for Speech Tonight at the Coliseum

Continued From Page One.

smile disclosed prominent upper teeth.
Mrs. Hughes smiled and bowed and once
waved her hand.

Lines Up for Photographers.

At the exit a stop was made for the
photographers. After the shutters clicked
a move was made toward the automo-
biles but the photographers asked for
another "shot" and Mrs. Hughes
laughed and said "all right," and they
were snapped again.

At the head of the automobile pro-
cession was a limousine. Mayor Kiel was
about to assist Judge and Mrs. Hughes
in getting into the car when the candidate
stopped.

"I don't want a closed car," he said.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

"I am not asking for a closed car," said
the Mayor.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year \$2.00
Sunday only, one year \$2.00
BY AIR MAIL—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS \$2.00
Monthly \$2.00
Billed either by postal order, express money order or
by check, or by cashier's check.
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class
matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

POST-DISPATCH

Circulation
Average for the First 7
Months of 1916:

Sunday Only	365,998
Daily Average	211,759

Equalled Only by FIVE SUNDAY Newspapers in the UNITED STATES. Three in New York and Two in Chicago.
Biggest West of the Mississippi.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Park Entrance Enlargement.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have noted with interest the cut showing the proposed enlargement of the present entrance to Forest Park at Union boulevard, as contained in your issue of Aug. 25.

It is difficult to understand the reasoning to justify the diversion of more traffic to this point at considerable cost, so long as it is blocked by the dangerous double-track surface crossing of the Wabash Railway immediately in front of this entrance.

It takes no technical knowledge to understand that increasing the traffic here will also greatly increase the danger of injury to pedestrians and vehicles. On the other hand, if there is any prospect of carrying out the city's plans for a depressed railway crossing at this point would be likely to be largely wasted because of modifications required to conform to the new design, especially in the matter of grades.

This is the only remaining entrance to the park occurring at the axial intersection of two important boulevards. This fact, together with the circumstance of the underground crossing, creates an unequalled opportunity for a dignified and monumental architectural feature of city planning, which it would be a pity to kill forever by ill-considered and premature construction.

The statement has also been made in the press that an elephant house and other buildings were soon to be erected in the park, although information is lacking as to the character or exact location of the proposed buildings.

I have the authority of a member of the City Art Commission to the statement that none of these important matters had been submitted to that body for consideration, although reported to have the approval of the Board of Public Service.

Public opinion should be aroused to prevent the waste of money and opportunity through ill-considered "improvements" undertaken without the advice or approval of the best qualified experts obtainable. Instances have multiplied recently showing the absolute and immediate necessity of obtaining our comprehensive city plan, and the absolute folly of the present methods of conducting important construction projects.

The remedy lies with the City Plan Commission, if backed by public opinion and supplied with sufficient funds to produce results within a reasonable time.

THOMAS C. YOUNG.

Presidents With and Without Whiskers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As long as so much is being said just now about beards, it might be interesting to take a look at the different Presidents. Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were all clean-shaven. John Quincy Adams was a short side whisker. Van Buren was beardless, Van Buren also was a short side whisker; then comes the elder Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, all beardless. Next are Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, all wearing beards. Grover Cleveland follows, with a mustache only—the first President to shave that way. Benjamin Harrison, with a long, heavy beard, comes next, then McKinley, clean shaven, and then Roosevelt and Taft, wearing mustaches only.

Wilson, with a long, clean face, beats two men with mustaches, and now the question is, can he beat one man with big, bushy whiskers?

W. L. STOVALL.

Protection of Milk Drivers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Your editorial entitled "Disarm the Gunmen" in your paper of August 26th, advocating disarming both sides in the dairy strike is correct in principle, but will not work in practice. The attempt to enforce this correct theory has brought about a condition today that is very unfair to all that class of people who work in banks, wholesale houses, railroad offices and all indoor clerical positions. That, however, is a big subject in itself, so let us not go into that now.

The present driver has a definite route to follow. He can absolutely be identified. He must be on a milk wagon. His duties require him to go through alleys alone. The striker is not identified. He does not have to be in any particular place, and is seldom alone. Experience absolutely proves that the present drivers are not safe and this or no other police department on earth has ever been able to furnish absolute protection.

The present driver is engaged in a lawful occupation, and knows that he is liable to be attacked by superior numbers at a very disadvantageous place, because his attackers select the place.

The practical way, since it is impossible to have policemen every place, is to let the police department approve of the character and habits of the present drivers, and give them a permit to carry arms.

A CONSUMER.

WHAT WOULD MR. HUGHES DO?

The questions heretofore thrown at Mr. Hughes, with reference to the Wilson administration, related to past acts. "What would you have done?" is the form of the pending unanswered questions.

Now, however, Mr. Hughes has an opportunity to pass upon a live public question. The crisis in the railroad controversy and the President's conduct with regard to it have brought up several important public questions upon which a candidate for the presidency should have an opinion. Mr. Hughes, as the head of the Republican party seeking control of the Government, should have well defined views on the railroad dispute, and the measures suggested to Congress by President Wilson. He has an opportunity to advise the President, the Congress and the country on the subject. We ask Mr. Hughes these questions:

Is President Wilson right or wrong in his method of attempting to avert the railroad strike?

Do you approve the measures he has recommended to Congress?

Specifically, do you favor the eight-hour bill pending in Congress?

What would you do in this crisis if you were President?

We ask Mr. Hughes to answer these questions while he is in St. Louis.

It is better to settle strikes and prevent wars than to be twice President.

THE STRIKE—AND BASEBALL.

Horrible thought—should a prolonged railroad strike end the American League race and leave the Browns halted in mid-career suspended like Mohammed's coffin, below the pennant?

There has never been a time when St. Louis fans could contemplate a national catastrophe with so little equanimity. Should the catastrophe befall, precautions should be taken to have both the Browns and the Cardinals at home.

Immediately in the wake of the San Francisco earthquake the entire population amused itself at the baseball park, which offered the only solace in the situation. If the strike comes along as scheduled, there will be little for the average city to do besides watch ball games—until the supply of baseballs gives out.

The German volume on the Deutschland undersea commercial achievement is to be "the size of a grand piano." Very well. It really deserves more attention than any battle of the big war.

NATURE'S FORETHOUGHT.

In view of the war losses, Nature has begun (or is continuing) a wonderful scheme of birth control. In the Baudelocque ward of the Maternal Hospital in Paris there were born on one day recently 23 children. Of these 21 were males. On the same day, in an adjoining ward of the same hospital, 17 children were born, 15 of them males.

The necessity of having to raise Amazon regiments for the next big foolish European war may never happen.

Will the Teddy tirdas do anybody any good— even the Colonel himself?

NEW YORK'S MILK TROUBLES.

For some time past the farmers who furnish the milk for New York consumers have been threatening to strike unless they could get a better price for their product. They have been getting, from the city dealers, 3½ cents a quart, and as low as 2½ cents in the summer months, while the consumer has had to pay from 9 cents up. The figures are an indictment of the city dealers, who regularly take an undue share of the profits.

New York State, fortunately, has a Department of Foods and Markets, with a Commissioner who is doing his best to serve the producer, dealer and consumer in such a way as to do justice to all concerned. Through this department the farmers are able to market, direct to the consumer, apples, eggs and all kinds of vegetables. And recently the department has been active in the milk controversy.

The blood serum from people who themselves suffered from the disease in childhood seems, so far, the best help. And the line of volunteers, working men, club men, gumen, schoolgirls, prostitutes, crippled and straight, waiting their turns to stretch themselves on the operating table to give as many ounces of blood as the surgeon thinks they can spare, is one of the wonder stories of this "Bagdad on the Subway."

The blood serum from people who themselves suffered from the disease in childhood seems, so far, the best help. And the line of volunteers, working men, club men, gumen, schoolgirls, prostitutes, crippled and straight, waiting their turns to stretch themselves on the operating table to give as many ounces of blood as the surgeon thinks they can spare, is one of the wonder stories of this "Bagdad on the Subway."

This is interesting to St. Louis milk consumers, dealers and to the producers who supply this city. Our present trouble is with the dealers and their drivers. The experience in New York points to the possibility of State or municipal control of the milk marketing and distribution, if disputes constantly cut down the supply or deprive the people of one of the necessities of life. The people will not always endure with patience battles between those whose business it is to handle their dairy food.

The Colonel may after a while get around saying that any kind of a peace is worse than war.

THE CAT AS A GERM CARRIER.

The Philadelphia Women's Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals takes issue with Chief McCruden of the Housing and Sanitation Bureau on the question of cats carrying disease germs. The women deny that this has been proved by any competent authority.

Unlike the dog, the cat has always had the reputation of being a clean animal. That, of course, because cats lick themselves vigorously, as far as they can reach. But that habit, in itself, can hardly be called cleanly. Whatever germs may be deposited on the cat's fur she swallows.

And, as many disease germs are destroyed by the gastric fluid of the stomach, that fact is in the cat's favor.

To test the question whether or not the cat's fur, before licking, is a depositary of harmful

germs, why does not some enterprising bacteriologist try the experiment, with say a hundred cats, or catching each pussy immediately after she is through licking herself and before she has swallowed, and swab her tongue? In this way the germs would be made manifest. It's not easy, but few things in science are.

Railroads are supposed to be public servants. Present conditions seem to indicate that it is merely a supposition.

SOMETHING TO CRY ABOUT.

While discussing his responsibility should he call off this strike Mr. Garretson, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, wept. He said it was a serious matter for which he would have to answer to the membership.

It would be a much more serious matter if, while the President and the Congress are doing all in their power to pass a bill satisfactory to the railway employees, the strike was not called off. Such a monstrous blunder would result in more tears and saltier tears than have yet been shed. It would be disastrous blow to the brotherhoods.

Some good men are amazed at Mr. Fairbanks' virtual indorsement of the assassin Huerta. The matter is of little consequence. Mr. Fairbanks is only a candidate for the unimportant vice presidency.

We ask Mr. Hughes to answer these questions while he is in St. Louis.

It is better to settle strikes and prevent wars than to be twice President.

A PEACE STRATEGY BOARD IN ACTION.

By Charlotte Rumbold.

New York City has lost many dead and as many more crippled for life in the last three months by infantile paralysis.

The Zeppelins, in 30 raids during 18 months, did not cost the whole British Isles so dear.

New York was as unprepared as London to meet so strange and terrifying an enemy from out of the air. The cities lie equally helpless and open. There is no protection, no shield for either.

England rose to meet the danger with all its organized ingenuity—munitions commissions, anti-aircraft guns, aviation experts, coast guards, warships, bells and lights.

New York meets its enemy with almost as complete an equipment—now. Just as our peace strategy board in St. Louis would be, if faced with such an enemy, New York's was hampered at first by lack of money. That means lack of trained officers in a Health Department as much as in an army or navy. You can no more make a trained epidemiologist in a week than a trained commander of an aviation corps.

New York is in state of siege. It is ready now, having lost hundreds of children, to give the health authorities full command. They certainly are taking it.

The health experts from over all the United States have been called to Washington to plan the campaign of defense. With them have met the railroad and Pullman car managers. The Pullmans, with their stuffed upholstery, are common carriers of every kind of thing, and make an epidemic as much an interstate matter as rates on coal.

The Federal contract labor law was suspended for the first time for many years so as to admit volunteer nurses from Ottawa, Canada. For there is a shortage of nurses. Does it sound like giblum? But our "preparedness" campaign no more prepared us for an attack by poliomyelitis—poli in the subway patrols—than England's did her for an attack of Zeppelins.

The German volume on the Deutschland undersea commercial achievement is to be "the size of a grand piano." Very well. It really deserves more attention than any battle of the big war.

It is difficult to understand the reasoning to justify the diversion of more traffic to this point at considerable cost, so long as it is blocked by the dangerous double-track surface crossing of the Wabash Railway immediately in front of this entrance.

This is the only remaining entrance to the park occurring at the axial intersection of two important boulevards. This fact, together with the circumstance of the underground crossing, creates an unequalled opportunity for a dignified and monumental architectural feature of city planning, which it would be a pity to kill forever by ill-considered and premature construction.

The statement has also been made in the press that an elephant house and other buildings were soon to be erected in the park, although information is lacking as to the character or exact location of the proposed buildings.

I have the authority of a member of the City Art Commission to the statement that none of these important matters had been submitted to that body for consideration, although reported to have the approval of the Board of Public Service.

Public opinion should be aroused to prevent the waste of money and opportunity through ill-considered "improvements" undertaken without the advice or approval of the best qualified experts obtainable. Instances have multiplied recently showing the absolute and immediate necessity of obtaining our comprehensive city plan, and the absolute folly of the present methods of conducting important construction projects.

The remedy lies with the City Plan Commission, if backed by public opinion and supplied with sufficient funds to produce results within a reasonable time.

THOMAS C. YOUNG.

Presidents With and Without Whiskers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As long as so much is being said just now about beards, it might be interesting to take a look at the different Presidents. Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were all clean-shaven. John Quincy Adams was a short side whisker. Van Buren was beardless, Van Buren also was a short side whisker; then comes the elder Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, all beardless. Next are Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, all wearing beards. Grover Cleveland follows, with a mustache only—the first President to shave that way. Benjamin Harrison, with a long, heavy beard, comes next, then McKinley, clean shaven, and then Roosevelt and Taft, wearing mustaches only.

Wilson, with a long, clean face, beats two men with mustaches, and now the question is, can he beat one man with big, bushy whiskers?

W. L. STOVALL.

Protection of Milk Drivers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Your editorial entitled "Disarm the Gunmen" in your paper of August 26th, advocating disarming both sides in the dairy strike is correct in principle, but will not work in practice. The attempt to enforce this correct theory has brought about a condition today that is very unfair to all that class of people who work in banks, wholesale houses, railroad offices and all indoor clerical positions. That, however, is a big subject in itself, so let us not go into that now.

The present driver has a definite route to follow. He can absolutely be identified. He must be on a milk wagon. His duties require him to go through alleys alone. The striker is not identified. He does not have to be in any particular place, and is seldom alone. Experience absolutely proves that the present drivers are not safe and this or no other police department on earth has ever been able to furnish absolute protection.

The present driver is engaged in a lawful occupation, and knows that he is liable to be attacked by superior numbers at a very disadvantageous place, because his attackers select the place.

The practical way, since it is impossible to have policemen every place, is to let the police department approve of the character and habits of the present drivers, and give them a permit to carry arms.

A CONSUMER.

WHAT WOULD MR. HUGHES DO?

The questions heretofore thrown at Mr. Hughes, with reference to the Wilson administration, related to past acts. "What would you have done?" is the form of the pending unanswered questions.

Now, however, Mr. Hughes has an opportunity to pass upon a live public question. The crisis in the railroad controversy and the President's conduct with regard to it have brought up several important public questions upon which a candidate for the presidency should have an opinion. Mr. Hughes, as the head of the Republican party seeking control of the Government, should have well defined views on the railroad dispute, and the measures suggested to Congress by President Wilson. He has an opportunity to advise the President, the Congress and the country on the subject. We ask Mr. Hughes these questions:

Is President Wilson right or wrong in his method of attempting to avert the railroad strike?

Do you approve the measures he has recommended to Congress?

Specifically, do you favor the eight-hour bill pending

The Rhyme Word

The story of an expert young mechanician who was something of a gallant, a diplomat and also a poet when it came to suggesting the proper word to ring with "dove."

By George Elmer Cobb.

"HAT'S luck!" uttered Mr. Lionel Wray, as his daughter at the wheel, their auto crept into the garage and stopped dead short.

"Yes, I'm thankful to get this fast," echoed Lillian Wray with a sigh of vast relief. "I was afraid we would have to be towed into town."

The machine had refused to take a hill on the country road two miles back. However, by using second speed and halting frequently until the carburetor had a normal supply of gas from the checked up feed pipe, they just managed to gain the garage at a snail's pace.

It was a dreary mid-afternoon hour and there was only one person in the garage. He might be the proprietor, a customer, judging from his clothes, and Mr. Wray accosted him with some suspicion and timidity as he made his wants known. Lillian reflected that this stranger, at once interested in their troubles, had a fine intellectual face and she looked gratified when he announced that, although the garage owner and his helper were both away on a smash-up job, he felt an ability to help them out.

The young man took off his coat and the sudden transition into a jumper caused Lillian to smile. He spread a tarpaulin under the machine and was soon at work with pump and tools.

"Have you taken the oil from the trap cover?" finally announced the impromtu mechanician. "It's easy to pump the oil clear, but it will fill right up again so we might as well make a thorough job of it while we're at it. She's stuck hard. If I fancy I can budge her," and the accommodating young man proceeded to plead his cause successfully.

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

Our First Scientific Institute

THE first great scientific institute in America, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, was founded 70 years ago. James Lewis Macie Smithson, who bequeathed the funds for the founding of the institution, was a natural son of the third Duke of Northumberland.

He was a distinguished scientist and freethinking philosopher, and on his death in 1829 he left his fortune of about \$50,000 to his nephew, with the proviso that if his nephew died without issue the money was to go to the United States Government and to be used in establishing an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

His nephew died in 1838 without heirs and the property accordingly came into the hands of the government.

"Papa, dear," she said, "you will have to let me have some money. I presume this will be quite a bill—that young man had to work dreadfully hard."

"Certainly, how much, daughter? The mischief!"

A 25-Cent Charge.

GOING in turn through his pockets Mr. Wray finding nothing, looked perturbed and dismayed.

"What it is, papa?" questioned Lillian anxiously.

"Bless me! If I haven't left money and check book in my other clothes."

"Oh, papa," palpitated Lillian, with concern. "Only seventy-five cents," she added, glancing into her purse. "What will the young man think of us?"

Then came the overture, and his back to them wiping his hands at the towel, smiled quietly. As he faced about Lillian approached him with timidity.

"The—the charge, please, please?" she faltered.

"Oh, that?" responded Vance Elliott. "Let me see," and he feigned to consult a written schedule on a desk. "Ah, yes—twenty-five cents."

"Twenty-five—" voiced Lillian, timidly.

"Cents," supplied the smiling amateur workman. "You see, we can't call this a regular job, as I am not acting officially. The mechanic's proportion would be a quarter, so—thanks."

Lillian was immensely relieved. She flushed, however, as her eyes met those of this courteous, obliging helper. There was a slightly quizzical expression in his glance! Had he overheard her conversation with her father?

"An honest man!" exclaimed Mr. Wray with energy as they left the garage. "He certainly was delightful," observed Lillian, and there was the token of a sigh in her utterance, as though reluctant to sever association with this kindly young fellow.

"Hello!" exclaimed Vance Elliott at high noon exactly three days later. He was on a week's walking jaunt, putting in the last half of a desultory vacation.

Discovery of Poetry.

HE was passing a handsome villa. Glazing beyond its hedge, he caught sight of a young girl seated at a table in a rustic arbor. She looked up to wave her hand at an old gentleman crossing the lawn towards a small building at the rear of the mansion, suggesting a storeroom or workshop.

"My friends of the garage," murmured Elliott, and in a pleased tone, "I have not forgotten them, particularly the girl, and he recognized them at once."

A maid came to the young lady in the course of a few minutes and they went into the house. Elliott was a bold, original young man. He crowded through the hedge, he approached the arbor, he glanced down at several half-wit women.

"Papa," he smiled—"and not bad. Ah! I see she has left blank where the rhyming words did not come satisfactorily or spontaneously. 'I drained life's chalice all too soon, run, run, run,' she has noted down. 'I'll add to the collection,' and the fun-loving reader wrote, 'spoor.' 'There come to me a carrier dove,' she has set 'grov, grov, grov.' I'd add my mite," and he audaciously wrote 'move'."

His spirit of mischief subdued, there was no excuse for Vance to remain, although he would like to have done so. He crossed the lawn to the building into which he had seen the girl disappear. He glanced in a window. Upon a work bench model made up of intricate shafts and levers. Standing, his head dubiously as if it at a loss to come out some perplexing problem, he turned to give up in despair.

He entered it and looked around. Mr. Wray entered it and looked around. The little workroom in deep shadow, the door closed. Mr. Wray, returning, uttered a cry of surprise.

Just a Wife (Her Diary)

Chapters From a Bride's Life-Story.

Edited by Janet Trevor.

CHAPTER XLV.

SEPT. 23—I had a telephone message from Mrs. Soames this morning. My time and attention have been so taken up with our dinner party and its tragic consequences that I haven't thought of her for days, or of her husband's request that I wear her from the pernicious influence of a certain East Indian philosopher.

"My dear," she said, "it's been so long since I've seen you. And you know you agreed that night I dined with you to go with me and see the Ruhdin. Don't tell me you have another engagement this afternoon, for I want to call at your house and pick you up."

My impulse was to say no, and then I remembered that I had given my word to distillize her. So I told her I would be ready at 2:30. We motored to a quiet brownstone house in the early eighties. A turbaned gentleman opened the door for us, and we were shown into a reception room of moderate size, where a dozen well-dressed women sat on divans raised but slightly from the floor. They were covered with soft black cloth, and all the pillows were black, embroidered in gold.

It turned out that the wealthy Mr. Wray needed just such an expert mechanician as Vance Elliott. It turned out too that frequent business conferences at the home of the capitalist became quite regular, so, of course, Vance saw a good deal of Lillian.

And one balmy afternoon as they were drifting placidly down stream in a row boat, he made the remark:

"In suggesting rhymes for your pretty poetry, Miss Wray, I omitted a very suitable one for 'dove'."

"Indeed," murmured Lillian, conclusively ending the sequence.

"Yes, it was 'Love,' and with that as his text, this unusually eloquent and persuasive young man proceeded to plead his cause successfully.

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

CHAPTER XLVI.

PRIVATE opinion was that he recognized me in a new visitor, and that by unusual graciousness he hoped to insure my return. But I knew that to express such a belief would be to antagonize Mrs. Soames. I was speaking English, but curiously run together. As nearly as I can remember, he was saying something like this:

"And—there—are—two—loves—a—higher—and—a—lower. And—the—higher—love—is—that—of—soul—for—soul. In—such—a—mechanic—like—the—most—perfect—career. I—entreat—you—my—sisters—for—such—things—are—less—forget—your—lesser—animal—natures—lovers—of—the—spirits—as—the—angels. Be—not—dis—couraged—if—those—you—love—refuse—to—follow—you. Walk—in—the—true—path—and—in—the—end—they—will—come—after."

There was a lot more of it that I can't remember, but the idea was the same throughout. Three braziers, burning choky incense, were placed just before the Ruhdin, and the room was dimly lighted. The women seemed fairly to drink in his words.

After about half an hour he stopped chanting and stood up. "Come," whispered Mrs. Soames, and I noticed that the women were passing in a line before him, each making a deep obeisance and receiving a white carnation from a basket suddenly and soundlessly produced by a copper-colored servitor who stood at his master's elbow.

Followed Mrs. Soames. When I stood in front of the tall, brown, turbaned Ruhdin a gleam came into his somber eyes, lifting one hand, he touched gently my forehead, cheeks and chin.

"To the next daughter, peace!" he said, gravely, presenting me with my carnation.

A wave of anger swept me. But near the door Mrs. Soames watched with worshipful eyes.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SEPT. 23 (Con.)—"Isn't he wonderful?" demanded Mrs. Soames. She had scarcely spoken during our drive to the Radcliffe, where, she informed me, we were to have tea. I was

(To be Continued.)

The Irish Columbus

Brendan. The St. Brendan legend formed one of the causes which led to the discoveries made by Columbus.

(Main Floor.)

The Boy and the Ghosts

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

CHAPTER I.

ONG, long ago, before the white people knew much about the Hawaiian Islands and before any of them went to live there, a little boy lived on the island of Maui who gave his father and mother, and indeed everyone who knew him, a great deal of trouble.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

But the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one very bad fault. He would pull up all the young trees he could find. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful to the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Ruhdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spirituality, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold heart fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by tacitly assuming that they were pure and nobler beings than their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Ruhdin's house.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one

A Case of I Did It.

THE old gentleman had prospered in business and took his son into partnership. The young man appreciated this move, but in his newly added dignity became just a little bit too much inclined to take things into his own hands. So his father resolved to remember.

"Look here, young man," he said: "Let's have a little less T and a little more 'we' in this business. You must remember that you're the junior partner."

A week later the son appeared in his father's office looking a little bit anxious.

"I say, dad," he said, "we've been and done it now."

"Done what?" snapped the parent.

"Well—er—we've been and married the typist."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Just Money.

THE brick residence on the left," said the spiker of the rubberneck wagon (never mind in what city), "is the home of the famous multimillionaire, Mr. Jones. The brown stone across the way was built by Mr. Smith, one of our wealthiest citizens. The magnificent mansion up the street belongs to B. Z. Brown, the richest man in the city. It cost \$2,000,000, and includes a gold dinning room service costing \$5,000."

An elderly woman interrupted. "Would you mind telling us," she said, "whether there is anybody of prominence in the city who ever did anything but make money, or who did anything in a public way with the money he made?"

The driver didn't know what to say, for it wasn't his speech, anyway. It was one the company had prepared for him. Evidently the mere possession of money was the company's idea of what the public would be interested in.

Facts Not Worth Knowing.

NEVER throw away the vacant holes in a Swiss cheese. They can be saved and utilized as the framework for another cheese.

After making apples into apple sauce it is a tough job to count 'em.

Weighing a quinine pill on a hay scale is a delicate piece of work.

A can of beans will be found to be more digestible if peeled before eating.

Umbrellas can be kept dry in a rain-storm by putting 'em under your coat.

It is estimated that the space wasted inside base drums is equal in area to the Sahara Desert.

The Gazin dwarf of New Goofland are extremely short and have to wear high heels so that their feet can reach the ground.

War-Time Puzzle.

A COMPANY of soldiers dressed in khaki, with the bandage-like puttees about their legs, were waiting for their train at a station in Wiltshire. Among the spectators were an old countryman and his wife.

"I say, George," the old lady whispered, "there's somethin' I can't understand about these soldiers."

"What be it, lass?"

"I can't think how they get their legs into them twisted trousers."—Youth's Companion.

THE wage problem shouldn't be adjusted until it is first figured out how some may get \$20 a week and live happily on it, while others who make \$40 are always broke.

Prepared.

WHAT has become of the members of our church choir? "Enlisted and gone to the front." "Well, they know how to fight, all right."

No Allurement.

SOME day you'll be rich enough to retire from business.

"Give up my nice pleasant offices and stay home!" rejoined Mr. Growcher. "I should say not."—Washington Star.

Cheese It, Lady.

How to Make a Hit
(A Handy Manual for Rude Persons)
By Alma Woodward

The Fall Decorating Period.

SCENE: Any flat, about this time of year. The faint blushing of early dawn is creasing in at the window. A small alarm clock, whose shrill summons is not big enough to be imperative, and yet too small to be ignored, sounds an irritating call. Mrs. A. jumps up decisively.

M. A. (getting under the pillow): Aw, shut that thing off! What's matter? You must a' made a mistake setting it.

Mrs. A. (energetically): No, I didn't at all. This is the morning that the painters are coming, so we have to finish breakfast by 7:30. Now, it may take a little extra energy to get up, dear, but you'll feel splendid when you realize that you've really accomplished it. Shall I let your bath run?

Mr. A. (unappreciative): No, I'm dead to the world. I'd like to see any painters and paperers run me out of bed.

Mrs. A. (wheeling): Listen, Freddie, you know what: a trial is to me to have the flat infested with those people, but we have to have everything nice and clean for the winter, and you don't want to add to my nervousness by blocking things, do you?

Mr. A. (graciously): Huh?

Mrs. A. (glowingly): Do you dear? You know you don't. Now, I tell you what. You get up and put on your slippers and bathrobe and I'll tell you just what I've picked out for each room. I spent four hours down at the wall paper place yesterday afternoon, even though the young man was not inclined to be civil,

not the wall covering. That's passe. Nor we'll go to Freddie's bedroom. He'll have to wake up in a minute, anyhow. Freddie's room is going to be robin's egg blue, with a deep border of golden brown animals.

Mr. A. (sullenly objecting): All wrong.

No child should have animals in his room. Makes 'em dirty.

Mr. A. (colfily): How absurd. All the

millionaires have animals on the nursery walls.

Mr. A. (coming right back): Yeah, an' look what their children grow up to be! Say, did you get me out of my lovely, comfortable bed to pick on me? Because if you did, I'm going back to it right now. I refuse to be made miserable and then picked on, all in one morning. I don't care if the painters and paperers and—

Mr. A. (in a rage, leaning against the door): I'm in a rage, I'm in a rage, I'm in a rage. Paint is a curse of a jargon common only to painters and paperers drifts through.

Mr. A. (giving Mr. A. a little push toward his room): Oh, there they are! I'm afraid you'll have to go without your bath this morning, dear, and of course you won't be able to eat your breakfast in peace, so you'd better go to the little lunchroom around the corner—the coffee'll never hurt you there. Hurry now like a good boy and throw on your clothes. They certainly are prompt painters!

Mr. A. (from the confines of his room): They are—!!!

Mrs. A. (with scorn): But no one's using rose color nowadays, honey. It's old-fashioned. All the cool, neutral tints are in style. Oh, you'll like it when you see it on the walls, I'm sure. Maybe it doesn't sound right, but it'll look all right. Now come into the dining room. That room's going to be old blue and—

Mr. A. (completely disapproving):

Nothing like a red dining room for the children and—old digestives. Look at how lousy the winter is! And nothing gives you indigestion like a cold dining room. Anyhow, did you ever see an old English print without a red dining room?

Mrs. A. (amazingly): Freddie, you've been behind the times. Why, if we had a red dining room, it'd be ashamed to eat dinner with disengaged people to dinner. How often must I tell you that it's the things in the room that must give it its warmth—

Success.

JINKS told me six months ago that he was working on an explosive that couldn't be detonated accidentally. I wonder if he has got it yet."

"He has done better than that. He has invented one that can't be fired at all."

Did you ever stop to think how queer it is that so few men of good sense disagree with you?

A Gentle Hint.

YOU have a small, slender foot," he said to the sweet young thing; "does it run in the family?"

"Oh, no," she replied, with a yawn, and glancing at the clock. "Papa's not at all like that."

Did you ever stop to think how queer it is that so few men of good sense disagree with you?

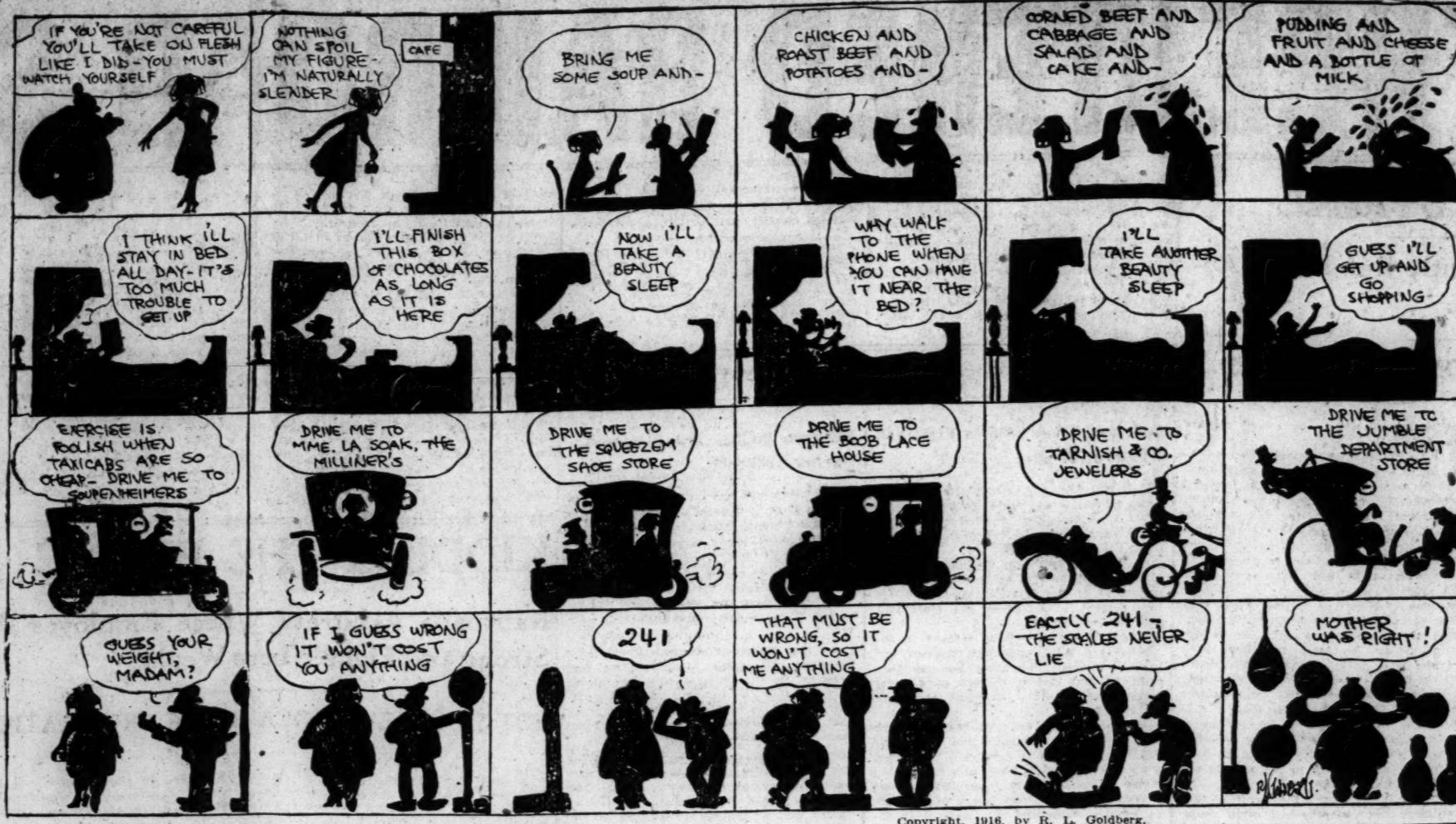
FIFTY-FIFTY

POOR MAN.

I WISH I COULD GET UP MY SIX GOOD—FOR NOTHING HEIRS HAVE HAD ME DECLARED LEGALLY INCOMPETENT AND I HAVE TO STAY IN BED FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE



MOTHER WAS RIGHT—BY GOLDBERG.



Copyright, 1916, by R. L. Goldberg.

(Copyright, 1916, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF RIDES STRICTLY FOR PLEASURE—BY BUD FISHER.



Copyright, 1916, by Bud Fisher.

S'MATTER POP?—REMEMBER, A CHILD ALWAYS WILL TAKE YOU AT YOUR WORD—BY C. M. PAYNE,



Copyright, 1916, by C. M. Payne.

Beaten.

JIMSON is beginning to show his age a great deal, don't you think? Time had rather the better of the argument.

Did you ever stop to think how queer it is that so few men of good sense disagree with you?

Raincoats

We announce the opening of our Retail Branch, where we offer for sale direct from manufacturer to consumer a

Complete Line of Raincoats

for Men, Women, Misses, Youths and Children.

We also have a full line of samples from which you may select for a made-to-measure garment, delivered within twenty-four hours.

We also carry a full line of Men's Three and Four Dollar Soft Hats, which we are selling at One Dollar.

Goodyear

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

N. E. Corner Eighth and Pine

